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# Postfault Operation of Five-Phase Induction Machine with Minimum Total Losses Under Single Open-Phase Fault

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**ABSTRACT** Five-phase induction machines (FPIM) have attracted notable interest in safety critical applications as well as wind energy generation systems. This is largely due to their additional degrees of freedom that retain the machine starting/running steadily under fault conditions. In the available literature, postfault operation of multiphase machines is typically implemented using two techniques: minimum losses (ML) or maximum torque per ampere (MT) strategies. The optimization embedded into the control strategy, however, mostly addresses minimization of the stator copper loss, while the effect of the rotor loss and core loss are discarded in the optimal current calculation. This paper revisits postfault operation of the FPIM under single open phase fault (IOPF) by including the effect of both rotor loss and core loss on the machine's optimal current calculation over the full achievable loading range. The proposed searching algorithm, which combines the advantages of both MT and ML techniques, attempts to minimize the total machine losses induced by the current components of both the fundamental  $\alpha\beta$  and the secondary  $xy$  subspaces. The theoretical findings have been experimentally validated using a 1.5Hp five-phase prototype system.

**INDEX TERMS** *Five-phase induction machine, post fault operation, minimum copper losses, core losses, open phase fault, rotor losses, open phase.*

## Nomenclature

$i$	Current
$v$	Voltage
$\lambda$	Flux linkage
$R$	Winding resistance
$L$	Self or magnetizing inductances
$L_l$	Leakage inductance
$\omega$	Angular electrical synchronous speed
$\omega_r$	Rotor electrical angular speed
$R_c$	Equivalent core loss resistance
$s$	slip
$p$	Differentiation operator

$x, y$	Secondary subspace components
$s$	Stator
$r$	Rotor
$m$	Magnetizing
$c$	Core

## Superscripts

$-$	Phasor quantity
$\sim$	Quantities while core loss is discarded

## Subscripts

$n$	Subspace order
$\alpha, \beta$	Fundamental subspace components

## I. INTRODUCTION

The increased interest in multiphase machines has driven researchers to focus their effort on improving their post-fault operation strategies [1, 2]. The most salient characteristic of multiphase machines is their ability to sustain proper performance under an open-phase(s) fault. This feature has

economical and safety implications in many industrial applications that require such high reliability. Automotive, aerospace, ship propulsion and offshore wind energy generation represent key examples of such applications [3-5].

The global interest in sustainability has been a steady driver in the growth of wind energy. Today, wind energy possesses a significant share of the renewable energy mix [6]. Incorporating wind energy into distribution systems may have various benefits like minimizing power losses and increasing efficiency [7-9]. Multiphase machines research directed towards high power and high reliability wind energy systems (WESs) has benefited from the growing interest in wind energy [10, 11]. Machine fault tolerance, which is defined as the ability of the machine to continue running under fault conditions, is possible with multiphase machine drive systems due to their extra degrees of freedom as a consequence of increasing the number of phases. Such features have rendered serious interest in multiphase machines in recent WESs [12, 13].

Postfault operation of different types of multiphase machines with various stator phase numbers under open phase(s) conditions has been studied in the available literature [14] with the objective of continuous motor operation and ripple-free torque output when two or more healthy phases remain connected. The healthy phases guarantee the creation of a symmetrical rotating magnetic field with the help of different control strategies [15-17]. Optimal current control, under post-fault operation, is generally used to regulate the currents of the remaining healthy phases to satisfy certain optimization criteria including minimum torque ripple, equal line currents, and/or minimum copper loss [15, 18, 19]. The available control techniques are mainly based on controlling current components of the secondary subspace(s), and hence the harmonic and fundamental components are no longer decoupled. Equal stator joule losses postfault strategy, more commonly referred to as maximum torque per ampere scheme, generates the desired symmetrical MMF at equal phase currents. This keeps the machine running at the maximum possible torque for a specific current magnitude. Under the MT scenario, pre-fault rated torque can be obtained under 1OPF if the remaining phase currents are allowed to increase by 38.2% from their rated healthy value. If the current magnitude is limited to the rated value, the machine output torque should be derated to 72.36% of rated output in case of permanent magnet machines, where the direct current component is commonly set to zero [14, 15]. On the other hand, the minimum loss strategy can generate balanced fundamental  $\alpha\beta$  current components, while ensuring minimum stator copper loss. For rated output torque, the current magnitudes of two out of the four remaining healthy phases increase by 46.8% of their rated values, while the other two phases exceed the rated value by 26.3% [20]. In order to avoid undesirable thermal hotspots inside the stator winding, the machine is derated such that the two phases carrying maximum currents are limited to the machine rated current. The maximum achievable torque will eventually be limited to 68.13% of its rated output [21].

In [22] smooth output torque has been obtained using the MT technique by creating expanded transformation matrices considering the torque and copper loss equations of the fundamental and secondary subspaces. The authors have also proposed a new technique for evaluating the MT characteristics and finding the relevant current references for a five-phase generator under fault conditions with one or two-phase open fault cases [23]. Postfault operation under minimum losses is also studied in [14, 24] for multiphase machines with an odd number of phases.

Literature has also demonstrated the utilization of the loss minimizing control scheme based on a lookup table for the permanent magnet synchronous motor (PMSM) [25]. Loss minimizing current sets are obtained using the experimental power loss data calculated for different  $d$ -axis current and saved in a lookup table. Then, the study was extended by deriving a third-order polynomial, which is used to obtain an approximate solution that is fed to the loss-minimization algorithm [26]. Reference [27] proposed a postfault control strategy for multiphase machines that minimizes stator losses in the entire torque operation range. This scheme has been denoted as full-range minimum loss (FRML) postfault strategy. This study, however, assumes that the effect of the induced rotor current components of the secondary subspaces, as well as the machine core losses have nothing to do with the obtained optimal solution. Nevertheless, this assumption has not been mathematically confirmed in the available literature so far. This assumption was also made assuming that the air gap flux induction corresponding to the secondary subspace can merely be neglected. Although this may be the case for a double layer distributed winding, the same assumption cannot be literally generalized for single layer winding multiphase machines [28]. The latter winding layout is preferably employed for odd phase numbers, where third harmonic injection is commonly used to enhance the machine torque density [28].

This paper extends the study introduced in [27] to single layer winding-based FPIM to account for the effect of rotor losses for both fundamental and secondary subspaces as well as the machine core losses for postfault optimal current calculation of a FPIM. A new postfault scheme, denoted as full-range minimum total loss (FRMTL) postfault strategy, has therefore been introduced. The core losses effect is considered in the fundamental  $\alpha\beta$  frame using a lumped shunt equivalent core loss resistance. The core loss estimation will be carried out while the machine is assumed to be driven using conventional indirect rotor field-oriented control (IRFOC) similar to the three-phase case introduced in [29]. The theoretical findings of this study have been experimentally validated using a 1.5Hp FPIM.

## II. MACHINE MATHEMATICAL MODELING

This section introduces the mathematical model of a five-phase induction machine with multiple subspaces based on the conventional  $dq$  model [30]. It also shows how the machine losses are estimated under the commonly employed indirect rotor field-oriented control (IRFOC) technique [24]. The total

machine losses represent the objective function for the employed optimization problem in this study. In this context, the core loss effect is modeled using a shunt equivalent resistance parallel to the magnetizing inductance of the fundamental subspace [29].

#### A. CONVENTIONAL DQ MODEL OF FIVE-PHASE IM

Five phase induction machines are commonly modeled using conventional  $dq$  modelling with two decoupled subspaces [30]. This conventional model considers only the dominant harmonics of both fundamental and secondary subspaces, while the effect of saturation, space harmonics, skin effect and hysteresis are commonly discarded.

In this modeling approach, the phase quantities  $f_s^{a \rightarrow e}$ , where  $f \in \{v, i, \lambda\}$ , are decomposed into three orthogonal subspaces  $[f_s^{\alpha\beta}; f_s^{xy}; f_s^0] = T \cdot f_s^{a \rightarrow e}$  using the decoupling transformation matrix given by (1) [31]. The fundamental  $\alpha\beta$  subspace represents the torque producing subspace, while the secondary  $xy$  subspace contributes mainly to additional machine copper losses and the zero-sequence subspace is eliminated for a star connected stator.

$$T = \frac{2}{5} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \cos \delta & \cos 2\delta & \cos 3\delta & \cos 4\delta \\ 0 & -\sin \delta & -\sin 2\delta & -\sin 3\delta & -\sin 4\delta \\ 1 & \cos 3\delta & \cos 6\delta & \cos 9\delta & \cos 12\delta \\ 0 & -\sin 3\delta & -\sin 6\delta & -\sin 9\delta & -\sin 12\delta \\ 0.5 & 0.5 & 0.5 & 0.5 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix} \quad (1)$$

Based on available literature and the assumptions made above, the widely employed model of a five-phase induction motor without including the core loss effect is used [32].

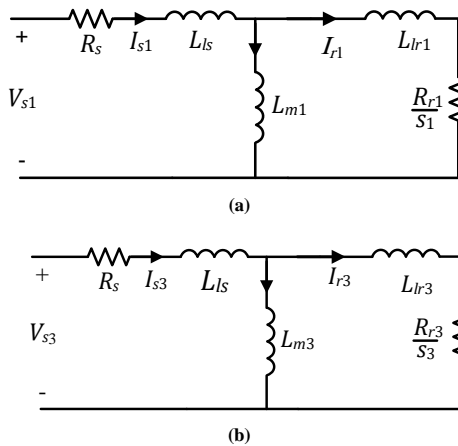


Figure 1. Steady state equivalent circuit of five-phase IM. (a) Fundamental subspace. (b) Secondary subspace.

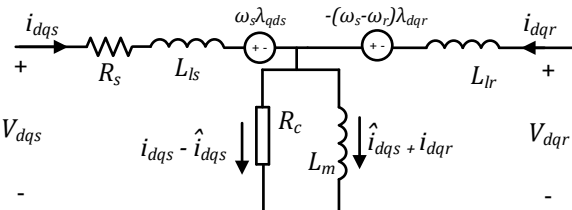


Figure 2. The dynamic equivalent circuit in synchronous frame of the fundamental subspace with core loss equivalent resistance.

The voltage equations for any subspace are given by (2) and (3);

$$\bar{v}_{sn} = R_s \cdot \bar{i}_{sn} + p \bar{\lambda}_{sn} \quad (2)$$

$$0 = R_{rn} \cdot \bar{i}_{rn} + p \bar{\lambda}_{rn} - jk\omega_r \cdot \bar{\lambda}_{rn} \quad (3)$$

where  $n$  has a value of 1 and 3 for the fundamental and secondary subspaces, respectively.

The flux linkage equations for a subspace  $n$  are given by (4) and (5), respectively.

$$\bar{\lambda}_{sn} = (L_{ls} + L_{mn}) \bar{i}_{sn} + L_{mn} \bar{i}_{rn} \quad (4)$$

$$\bar{\lambda}_{rn} = (L_{lrk} + L_{mn}) \bar{i}_{rn} + L_{mn} \bar{i}_{sn} \quad (5)$$

According to the presented model, the steady-state equivalent circuits of the five-phase induction machine for the two subspaces are shown in Fig. 1.

Under IRFOC, the machine fundamental slip,  $\omega_{slip}$ , can be calculated from the reference  $dq$  stator current components using (6) [24]. The synchronous speeds and slips of the fundamental and secondary subspaces are then calculated using (7) and (8).

$$\omega_{slip} = \frac{i_{qs}^*}{i_{ds}^*} \cdot \frac{R_{r1}}{L_{m1} + L_{lr1}} \quad (6)$$

$$\omega_{s1} = \omega_{slip} + \omega_r, \quad s_1 = \frac{\omega_{s1} - \omega_r}{\omega_{s1}} \quad (7)$$

$$\omega_{s3} = \frac{\omega_{s1}}{3}, \quad s_3 = \frac{\omega_{s3} - \omega_r}{\omega_{s3}} \quad (8)$$

The rotor's sequence current components are then calculated using (9) and (10).

$$\bar{i}_{\alpha\beta r} = \frac{j\omega_{s1} L_{m1}}{j\omega_{s1} (L_{m1} + L_{lr1}) + R_{r1}/s_1} \bar{i}_{\alpha\beta s} \quad (9)$$

$$\bar{i}_{xyr} = \frac{j\omega_{s3} L_{m3}}{j\omega_{s3} (L_{m3} + L_{lr3}) + R_{r3}/s_3} \bar{i}_{xy s} \quad (10)$$

Using these calculated current components, the copper losses due to the stator and rotor circuits can then be estimated. Clearly, the rotor as well as the stator copper loss components will increase as the torque producing current component,  $i_{qs}$ , increases.

#### B. CORE LOSS REPRESENTATION

In order to investigate the effect of core loss on the optimal current calculation while ensuring minimum total losses, the core loss effect is represented herein by a shunt equivalent core loss resistance in the fundamental subspace only because of the limited effect of the secondary subspace current components on the total air gap induction [32]. Since the machine under postfault operation is mainly controlled using conventional field oriented control, the same core loss representation introduced for three phase machines in [29] is extended herein for the five-phase case.

Similar to the core loss estimation of a three-phase IM in the arbitrary  $\alpha\beta$  plane introduced in [29], and based on the above assumption, a shunt resistance,  $R_c$ , is added in parallel with the magnetization reactance in the fundamental subspace circuit. The value of this resistance can simply be estimated from the conventional no-load test, as explained in

[32]. The dynamic equivalent circuit for the fundamental subspace is shown in Fig 2, where  $i_{dq}$  and  $\hat{i}_{dq}$  are the  $dq$  stator current components with and without considering core loss, respectively [33].

The core loss equation in the synchronous  $dq$  frame, according to [29], and after accounting for the number of phases, is given by (11).

$$P_{core} = \frac{5}{2} \frac{\omega_s^2 L_{m1}^2}{R_c} (\hat{i}_{ds}^2 + \hat{i}_{ds} i_{dr} + \hat{i}_{qs}^2 + \hat{i}_{qs} i_{qr}) \quad (11)$$

Considering IRFOC, the relations given by (12) will hold.

$$i_{qr} = -\hat{i}_{qs} \text{ and } i_{dr} = 0 \quad (12)$$

Then, (11) can be simplified as in (13).

$$P_{core} = \frac{5}{2} \frac{\omega_s^2 L_{m1}^2}{R_c} (\hat{i}_{ds}^2) \quad (13)$$

It is noted that under IRFOC, the core loss depends directly on the direct current component and indirectly on the torque producing component, where the stator frequency,  $\omega_s$ , is a function of the quadrature current component, as indicated by (6). Therefore, at rated reference speed, the change in core loss with mechanical loading may be neglected, as will be shown in the results section. Moreover, the relation between the total machine losses and the torque producing stator current component,  $i_{qs}$ , could be represented by a load torque dependent component (rotor and stator copper losses) shifted by an approximately constant loss component representing the core losses, for a given direct current component and reference speed.

### III. PROPOSED FRMTL POSTFAULT STRATEGY

This section introduces the block diagram of the proposed postfault controllers and the corresponding optimal current calculation.

#### A. CONTROLLER BLOCK DIAGRAM

The full block diagram of the employed postfault controller of a FPIM based on IRFOC is shown in Fig. 3. In the proposed

controller, the current components  $i_{ds}^*$  and  $i_{qs}^*$ , which represent the field and torque reference stator current components, respectively [34], are derived based on the required reference flux level and speed error. The stator fundamental current components,  $i_{\alpha\beta}^*$ , are then obtained from the reference  $dq$  current components through Park's transformation using the estimated slip (6) and the rotor angular speed. Based on the proposed optimization technique introduced in the subsequent subsections, the secondary subspace sequence current components,  $i_{xy}^*$  are obtained from the reference current components,  $i_{\alpha\beta}^*$ , using an optimized gain matrix ensuring minimum total machine losses. These calculated fundamental and secondary reference current components are compared with the measured sequence components (using (1)), and the corresponding sequence voltage components are derived using two pairs of PR controllers. Needless to say, under postfault operation, the optimal machine currents are no longer balanced [14]. However, the PR controllers can successfully track unbalanced reference currents without sophisticated axis transformation [35].

#### B. POSTFAULT REFERENCE OPTIMAL CURRENTS

Under open-phase conditions, the sequence current components  $i_{\alpha\beta}$  and  $i_{xy}$  are no longer decoupled. The maximum allowable value of the fundamental subspace  $i_{\alpha\beta}$  current depends on the employed postfault scenario to ensure a suitable torque/flux control [27]. On the other hand, the  $i_{xy}$  current components are coupled by a gain matrix to the fundamental currents based on the selected optimization criteria as well as the applied load torque. After fault occurrence (assuming a fault in phase  $a$ ), one degree of freedom will be lost. Based on (1), the relation between  $i_{\alpha}$  and  $i_x$  is governed by (14).

$$i_x = -i_{\alpha} \quad (14)$$

Furthermore, sequence current components can be expressed under postfault operation as a function  $i_{\alpha\beta}$  as in [27];

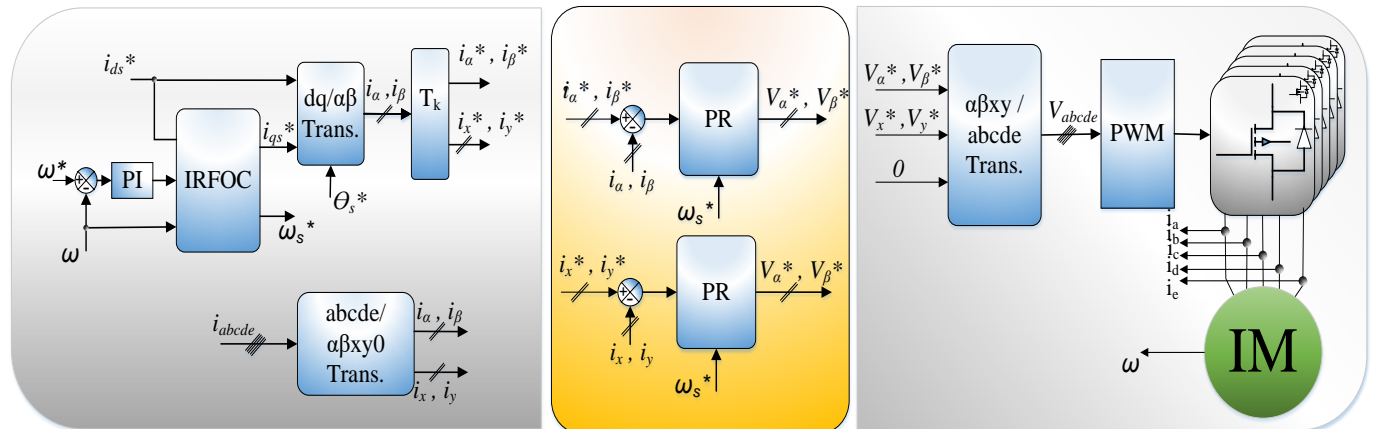


Figure 3. Block diagram of proposed FRMTL postfault strategy.



$$\begin{bmatrix} i_\alpha \\ i_\beta \\ i_x \\ i_y \\ i_0 \end{bmatrix} = T_k \begin{bmatrix} i_\alpha \\ i_\beta \end{bmatrix}, \quad T_k = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \\ k_1 & k_2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (15)$$

where,  $T_k$  is the optimization matrix.

The proposed optimization technique calculates the optimum  $T_k$  based on the reference quadrature current component,  $i_{qs}^*$ , (torque producing current component) through the MATLAB optimizer *fmincon*. The scalar gains  $k_1$  and  $k_2$  are obtained such that the total machine loss is minimized over the full achievable loading range. It is worth mentioning that the conventional ML scenario corresponds to zero values for both  $k_1$  and  $k_2$  over the full loading range, while the conventional MT mode can be enabled by setting them to 0 and 0.236, respectively. These two scenarios are the two well-established techniques that are mostly suggested in postfault operation. The former technique is employed under low torque values, while the latter represents the employed strategy at higher loads. As clarified in the introduction section, the FRML strategy [27] has been proposed to combine the advantages of both techniques over the full loading range, and upon which the proposed FRMTL will be derived.

### C. POSTFAULT OPTIMIZATION TECHNIQUE.

The mathematical representation of the FRMTL strategy is derived by optimizing the machine total loss given by (16) subjected to the constraints given by (17). It is worth mentioning that in all available literature, the optimization problem is formulated based on the stator losses only.

$$P_{loss} = R_s \sum_{n=1}^5 |i_{sn}|^2 + R_r \sum_{n=1}^5 |i_{rn}|^2 + P_{core}$$

$$= \frac{5}{2} \left( R_s (|i_{\alpha s}|^2 + |i_{\beta s}|^2 + |i_{xs}|^2 + |i_{ys}|^2) + R_{r1} (|i_{\alpha r}|^2 + |i_{\beta r}|^2) + R_{r3} (|i_{xr}|^2 + |i_{yr}|^2) \right) + P_{core} \quad (16)$$

- $c1: i_{xs} = -i_{\alpha s} \ (i_a = 0)$ ,
- $c2: i_{\alpha s} = I \angle 0, i_{\beta s} = I \angle 90$ ,
- $c3: \|i_s^h\|_{max} \leq I_s^{rated}$
- $c4: \sum_{n=1}^5 i_{sn} = 0$

- $i_s^h$  refers to the remaining healthy stator phase currents
- $I = \sqrt{i_{ds}^2 + i_{qs}^2}$  represents the current amplitude
- $I_s^{rated}$  refers to the rated stator phase current

After a fault occurs in phase  $a$ , for example, the subspace currents are no longer decoupled, as indicated by the first constraint in (17). The second constraint theoretically ensures ripple free torque production by the fundamental subspace. While, the third constraint enforces the optimizer to limit the all remaining healthy phases to rated current value. Finally, the last constraint ensures that the sum of the remaining

currents is zero [14]. Thus, the optimized phase currents remain below their rated value while achieving the lowest possible total losses over the entire torque range. Therefore, the efficiency is increased and minimum total loss with maximum achievable torque range is extended until the loading hits the MT operating point. In contrast to conventional MT and ML, the optimization matrix  $T_k$  coefficient varies with  $i_{qs}^*$  which is calculated offline for the full loading range. The estimated  $T_k$  coefficients are saved into a lookup table against the reference  $i_{qs}^*$  and used for real time implementation.

The flowchart shown in Fig. 4 briefly explains the optimization process. For a given reference speed value  $\omega_{ref}$ , the optimization starts by defining the rated  $i_{ds}^*$  value as well as the machine rated current. Then, the algorithm calculates the maximum allowable quadrature current component under healthy condition,  $i_{qs}^{max}$ , based on the peak rated current,  $I_s^{rated}$ . Starting from the no-load point ( $i_{qs}^* = 0$ ), the fundamental subspace currents  $i_{\alpha\beta}$  for both rotor and stator are calculated similar to the healthy case, while satisfying (17), based on the machine slip speed calculated from (6) [14]. The synchronous speeds and rotor slip speeds for both subspaces are determined using (7) and (8). For a given  $T_k$  matrix (obtained from the optimization algorithm), the sequence components of the rotor currents are calculated based on (9) and (10). The core losses could then be obtained using (13). The MATLAB function *fmincon* computes the coefficients of  $T_k$  such that (16) is minimized. The algorithm sweeps over the allowable range for  $i_{qs}^*$ , where the maximum current value corresponds to the MT operating point. The maximum allowable  $i_{qs}^*$  during a fault will depend on the  $i_{ds}/i_{qs}$  ratio as will be clarified in the results section.

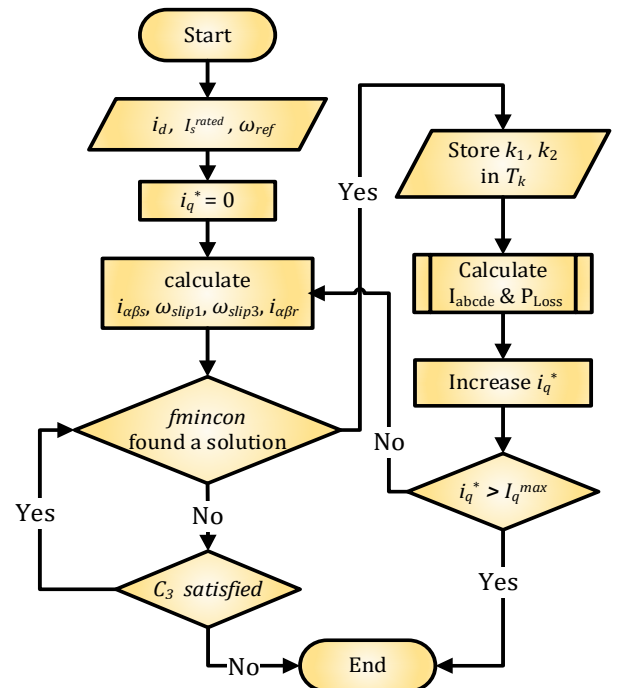


Figure 4. Flow chart for the proposed FRMTL optimization problem.

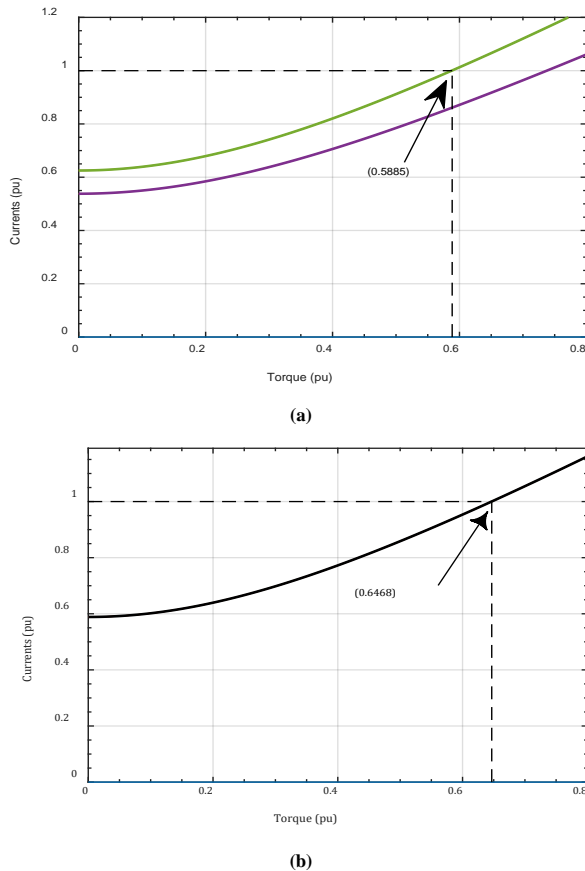


Figure 5. Maximum achievable torque range under conventional (a) ML and (b) MT strategies.

#### D. OPTIMIZATION TORQUE RANGE

The maximum loading point under postfault operation, where all currents are limited by the rated current, depends on the rated ratio  $i_{ds}/i_{qs}$  [5]. If this ratio is neglected, the maximum loading point corresponds to a quadrature current component of  $1/1.468 = 0.6812\text{pu}$  and  $1/1.382 = 0.7236\text{pu}$  for the conventional ML and MT techniques, respectively, both of which correspond to a constant optimization matrix,  $T_k$ , calculated under rated conditions. The values 1.468 and 1.382 represent the increase in the phase current magnitude having maximum value among all remaining phases under 1OPF and rated torque output. The proposed FRMTL will be active between these two loading points. For IMs, the rated  $i_{ds}/i_{qs}$  typically ranges from 0.2-0.5 based on machine power rating [5]. Hence, the actual operating ranges of different scenarios shall be less than these ideal values. These threshold values can theoretically be determined based on machine parameters given in Tables I and II by plotting the phase current magnitude variation against torque for both ML and MT strategies while the optimization matrix,  $T_k$ , is kept constant over the full loading range. These threshold values will correspond to the loading points where some (ML strategy) or all (MT strategy) currents hit rated value. Fig. 5 shows that for peak rated current  $I_s^{\text{rated}} = 5.4\text{ A}$  and  $i_d = 2.3\text{ A}$ , the derating torque

factors are 0.5885 pu and 0.6468 pu for the ML and MT scenarios, respectively.

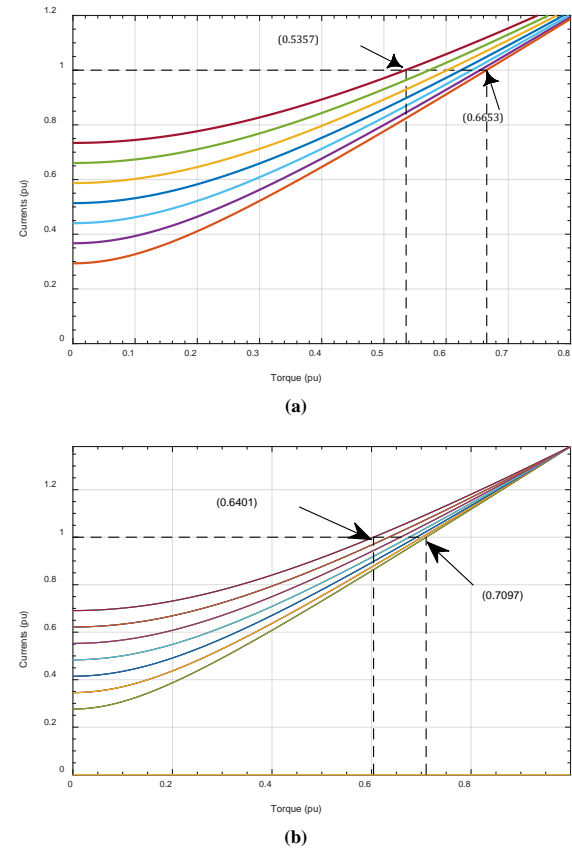


Figure 6. Actual optimization start and end points from (a) ML (b) MT curves based in different values if  $i_d$  from  $0.2I_r$  (the lower curve) to  $0.5I_r$  (the higher curve) .

Fig. 6 shows the effect of changing  $i_d$  from  $0.2I_s^{\text{rated}}$  to  $0.5I_s^{\text{rated}}$  on the maximum loading point under different strategies. For this practical range of magnetizing current value (0.2-0.5pu), the maximum achievable torque under ML scenario ranges from 0.5357pu to 0.6653pu (being higher for lower magnetizing current values), as shown in Fig. 6(a). On the other hand, and under MT scenario, the maximum loading point ranges between 0.6041-0.7097pu for the same magnetizing current range.

TABLE I. MACHINE SPECIFICATIONS

Rated RMS phase Voltage (V)	80
Rated Power (Hp)	1.5
Rated RMS phase current (A)	3.8
Rated frequency (Hz)	50
No. of poles	4
Rated speed (RPM)	1430

TABLE I. MACHINE PARAMTERS

$R_s$ ( $\Omega$ )	2.25	$L_{m1}$ (mH)	114
$R_{r1}$ ( $\Omega$ )	1.45	$L_{m3}$ (mH)	11.4
$R_{r3}$ ( $\Omega$ )	0.705	$R_c$ ( $\Omega$ )	215
$L_{ls}$ (mH)	7	$J$ (Kg.M <sup>2</sup> )	0.066
$L_{lr1}$ (mH)	7	$\beta$ (N.M)	0.0055
$L_{lr3}$ (mH)	3.4		

#### IV. EXPERIMENTAL SETUP

The prototype five-phase induction machine with the ratings and parameters given in Tables I and II is employed to validate the proposed postfault controller. The FPIM is built by rewinding a standard 4-pole three-phase machine using the technique given in [36]. The five-phase machine has two pole pairs, each pole pair has 14 coils with different number of turns per coil but with the same total number of turns per phase.

The machine parameters are identified using the technique given in [28]. The dc-link is emulated by a 300V programmable DC supply. The FPIM is coupled to a separately excited DC generator which acts as a mechanical load. The employed DSP board is TMS320F28379D Launchpad which has up to 169 GPIO, dual CPU with main frequency 200 MHz, 24 PWM channels, four independent ADCs modules with a 16-bit/12bit resolution up to 12/24 channels, and 3 DAC 12-bit resolution to display any internal signal. Two 600V, 20A, IRAMY20UP60B inverter modules operating at 10kHz switching frequency are used to construct the two-level five-phase inverter by utilizing only five legs of the available six legs. The controller is opto-isolated from the power converter through fast switching opto-couplers 6N137. The software used to deploy the programs is Code Composer Studio software EDI under Simulink/Matlab platform. Five hall-effect current sensors (LEM) are used for phase current measurement, while speed measurement is done using a tachogenerator. The whole experimental setup is shown in Fig. 7.

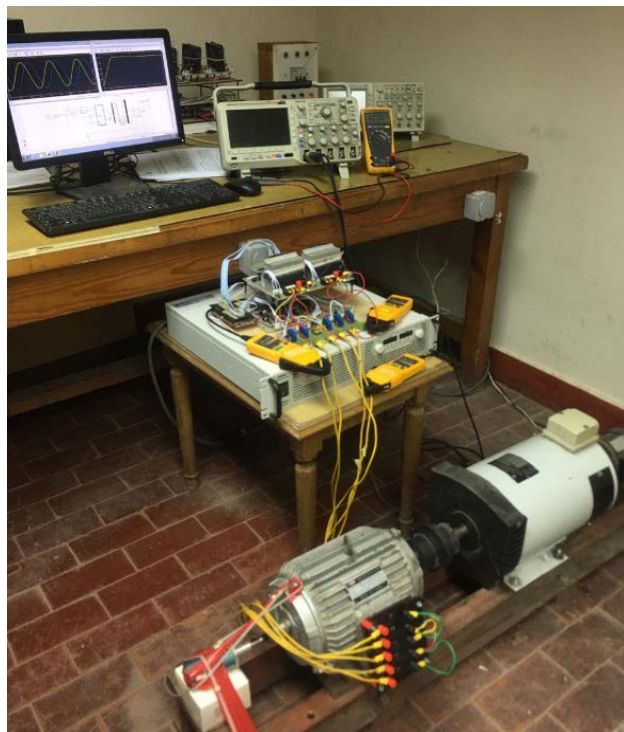


Figure 7. Experimental FPIM Setup.

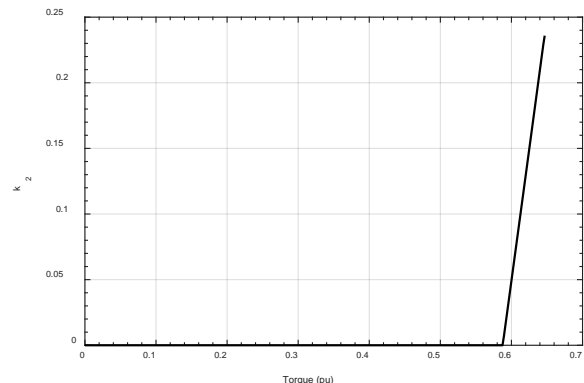


Figure 8. Variation of  $k_2$  with mechanical loading.

#### V. EXPERIMENTAL AND SIMULATION RESULTS

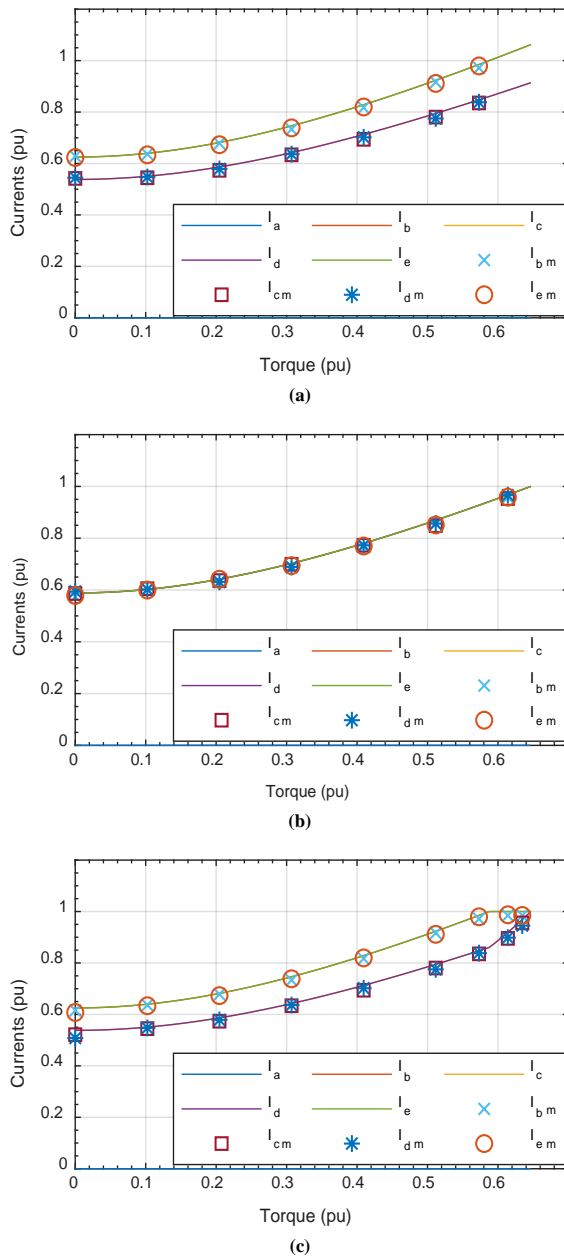
In this section, the proposed FRMTL postfault strategy is experimentally validated using the prototype system given in the previous section. A comparison is also carried out with conventional MT and ML scenarios with constant optimal gain matrices.

In the given results, the reference speed is set to 1000 rpm, while the direct current component is set to the rated magnetizing current of 2.3A. By running the optimization algorithm over the full torque range, the calculated optimization matrices,  $T_k$ , for different loading torque values illustrate that the optimum value for  $k_1$  is always zero, while  $k_2$  varies from zero under ML operating mode to 0.236 for the MT point, which represents the maximum loading point, as shown in Fig. 8.

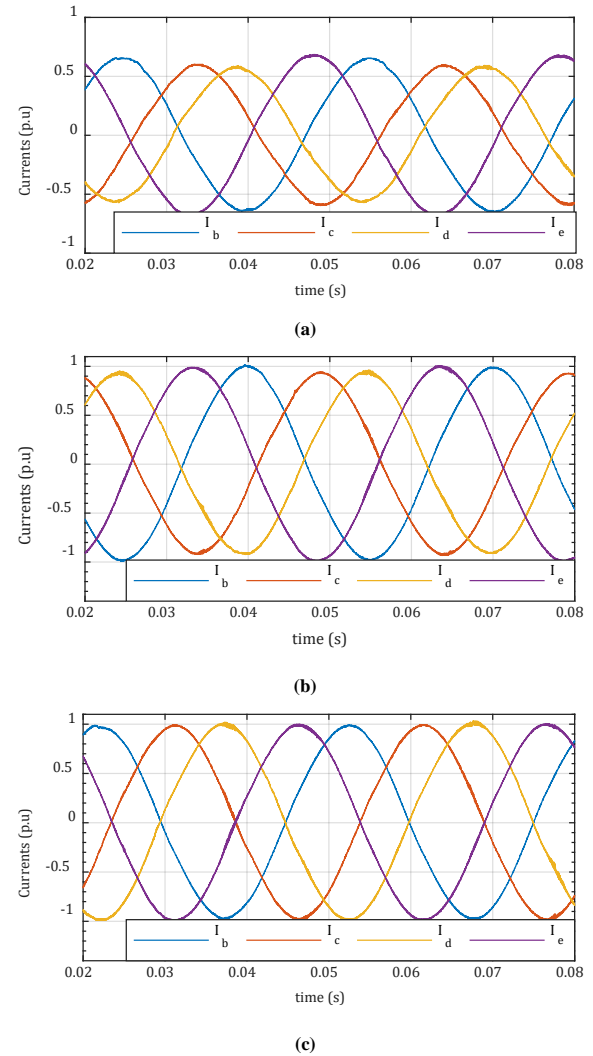
The optimizer has also been run by considering only the stator losses. Interestingly enough, no difference has been found in the optimum gains over the whole torque range. This conclusion may be explained by (10). For conventional ML, the stator loss is minimized when  $i_{ys} = 0$ . From (10), by setting  $i_{ys} = 0$ , the corresponding rotor current component  $i_{yr}$  will also be zero, which minimizes the copper losses in both rotor and stator circuits. Hence, including/discarding the effect of the rotor and core losses on the optimal current calculations under postfault operation has nothing to do with the optimal reference currents derived in the available literature.

The experimental and simulation results for phase currents are compared in Fig. 9 under conventional ML, conventional MT, and proposed FRMTL, respectively. The continuous curves represent simulation results and experimental readings are represented by the discrete points. Under low torque values, the ML mode represents the optimal postfault operation with  $k_2 = 0$  until the two phases carrying maximum current magnitude hit the rated current value (1pu), which corresponds to a torque value of 0.5885 pu, as explained in section III.D. Fig. 10(a) shows an example for the optimal phase currents for a load torque value less than 0.5885 pu (conventional ML mode). As the machine loading increases, the optimization problem shows an increasing value for  $k_2$ , while the two phases carrying

maximum currents will be limited to 1pu, and the current magnitude of the other two phases increases with mechanical loading. Fig. 10(b) shows an example for the optimal phase currents for an operating point within this loading range. At the maximum loading point, the four healthy currents will be equal in magnitude to 1pu while  $k_2$  reaches a maximum value of 0.236, which takes place at a loading torque equal to 0.6468 pu. This latter case is depicted in Fig. 10(c). If machine overloading is allowed, the gain  $k_2$  saturates at this maximum value, which ensures equal current magnitudes for all the remaining healthy phases.



**Figure 9.** Loading effect on optimal phase currents over the entire torque range using (a) ML, (b) MT, and (c) Proposed FRMTL strategies.



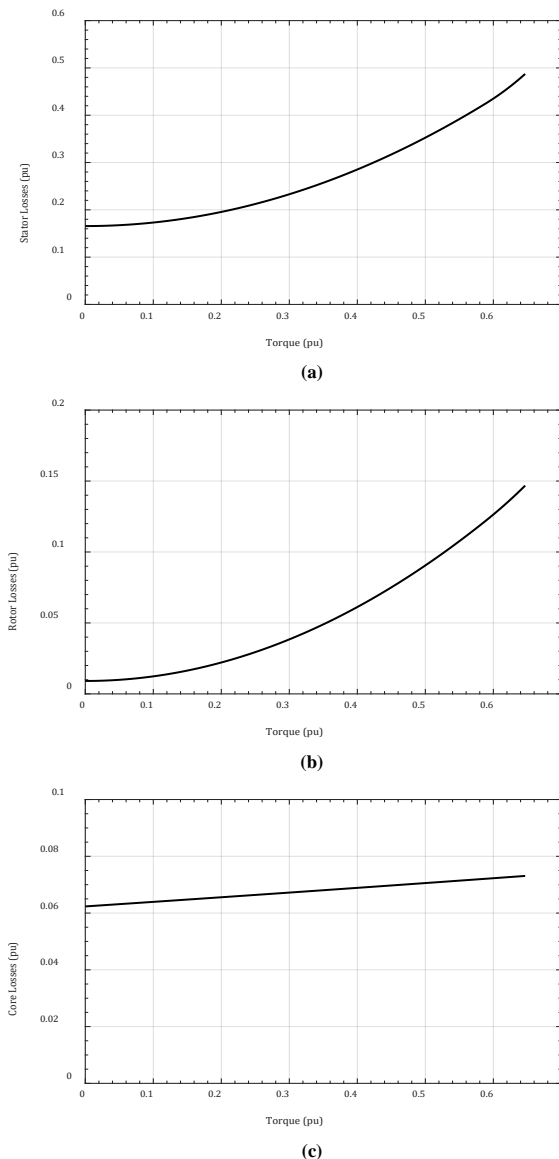
**Figure 10.** Loading effect on optimal phases currents of the proposed technique at (a)  $k_2=0$  (b)  $0 < k_2 < 0.236$  (c)  $k_2=0.236$ .

The variation of different estimated loss components with load torque is shown in Fig. 11, while the machine efficiency under different criteria is depicted in Fig. 12. Fig. 11 shows that the most dominant loss component is the stator copper loss. Besides, the core loss slightly increases with the mechanical loading, as indicated in (13).

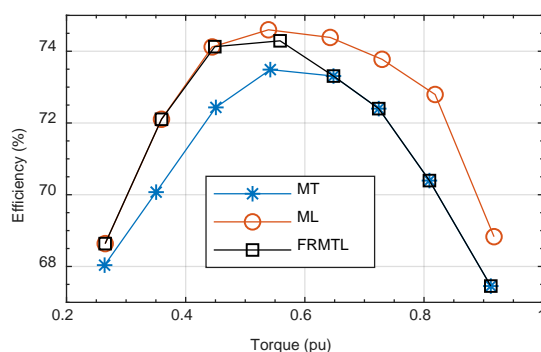
It is clear that for a five-phase case, the operating range of the proposed FRMTL is relatively limited, while the machine efficiency under conventional ML is clearly better. On the other hand, for the six-phase case, this range extends over a wider range (0.35-0.6pu) [5]. Hence, the justification to apply FRMTL in the six-phase case seems more valuable. To elaborate on this point, Fig. 13 shows the variation of the RMS values of the optimal currents if the ML technique is employed for the prototype five-phase machine over the same loading range. Clearly, two out of the four phase currents exceed rated current (1pu) for the loading range from 0.5885-0.6468pu. Nevertheless, this current increase is limited to only 6.2% above rated value at the maximum achievable load torque of 0.6468pu. If this slight current



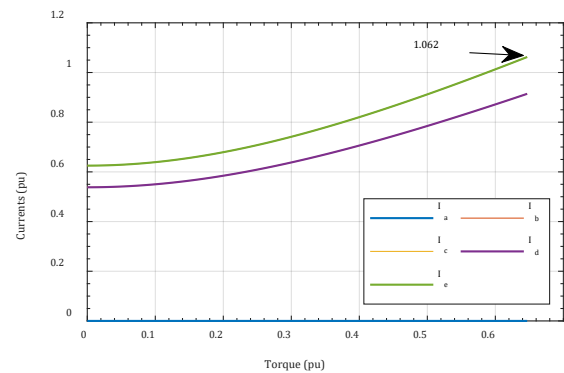
increase is to be tolerated, the fixed gain matrix  $T_k$  of the ML case can alternatively be employed.



**Figure 11.** Effect of loading on different estimated loss components. (a) Stator losses. (b) Rotor losses. (c) Core losses.



**Figure 12.** Experimental efficiency versus load torque curve under different postfault strategies.



**Figure 13.** Phase currents under conventional ML strategy.

## VI. CONCLUSION

This paper investigates the effect of considering the rotor loss and core loss components in the optimal current calculation of a five-phase induction machine during postfault operation with one phase open, while the total machine losses is minimized. The available literature only considers the stator loss in calculation of the optimal currents assuming a double layer distributed stator winding. For machines with a single layer stator winding, which is preferably employed in five-phase machines, the induced rotor secondary sequence current components are no longer zero. Nevertheless, the modified optimization problem introduced in this work showed similar performance to what is presented in the literature regardless of considering the rotor loss and core loss. Furthermore, limiting the phases currents to their rated values over the entire torque range was shown to be insignificant for the five-phase machine case when compared with the traditional ML technique; the latter corresponds to only 6.2% increase in the magnitude of phase currents above the rated value for the same maximum achievable torque.

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